

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL DIFFERENCE IN ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

TWO REPORTS EXPECTED FROM THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS CAREFUL ABOUT FURTHER INTERFERENCE IN SOUTHERN POLITICS—LITTLE HOPE FOR THE RE-STATEMENT OF THE OUSTED OFFICIALS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Arkansas Committee will meet to-morrow to take preliminary action in the direction of making a report. If the Republican members from that State are not greatly mistaken, there will be two reports—that of the majority, made by Judge Poland, in favor of legislation declaring the existing Government of Arkansas illegal, and the Constitution from which it derives its vitality null and void, and a minority one, made by Mr. Gayler, taking just the opposite ground. Ordinarily, the result of such a report made to an overwhelmingly Republican House would be easy to predict. The Democratic Government of Arkansas would be ousted, hustled out in a hurry, and the State turned over to the tender mercies of Clayton, Brooks & Co. But these are no ordinary times. Nearly all the influential Republicans in the House are so sick of Presidential interference with the affairs of the Southern States that they have no relish for any proposition that would make Congress enter upon the same unpopular line of business. Most of them have not even had the patience to look into the legal points in the Arkansas muddle, and when they are assured that the new Constitution was unquestionably adopted in a manner which violated the old Constitution, the information makes no impression on their minds. They reply that they have not heard that anybody besides the ousted office-holders are dissatisfied with the present condition of things, and that they see no good reason for Congress taking a hand in the quarrel. A few Democratic members are preparing arguments in support of the present State Government, taking the ground that the sovereignty resides in the body of the people, and that the adoption of the new Constitution by a large majority of the voters was an exercise of sovereignty which cannot be overruled, because the popular will was not expressed in exact accordance with the hampering forms prescribed by the old instrument. The temper of the majority of both Houses in the question is one of profound indifference. There are not the slightest indications that the united efforts of the Arkansas delegation, backed by the numerically strong and rather respectable lobby of ex-officials from Little Rock who haunt the lobbies, will succeed in changing it.

THE THREATENED OUTBREAK IN LOUISIANA.

REPORTS NEEDING CONFIRMATION—ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS DECLARES THAT HE IS NO LONGER MILITARY GOVERNOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Rumors of additional troubles in Louisiana were current to-day at the Capitol, but no satisfactory information could be obtained. The Attorney-General said he had heard of troubles there during the day, but he knew nothing of them, nor had he received any information from his officers in reference to the subject. A gentleman from New-Orleans, sent here by the Kellogg party, received several telegrams from that city to-day with reference to alleged new troubles, and at once repaired to the Department of Justice, where hitherto the most profound attention had been accorded to all questions relating to Southern outrages. The gentleman presented his dispatches with great confidence, but the Attorney-General appeared rather indifferent, and finally told the gentleman that the dispatches and everything relating to the subject should be referred to the President or to the Secretary of War; that (the Attorney-General) had ceased to be the military commander at New-Orleans. The precise meaning of his words cannot be determined, but it would seem that he had at last given over his practice of governing Southern States when any internal difficulty arose in them.

A SUPPRESSED CAUCUS.

EVIDENCES OF THE WIDE DIVISION OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE FINANCES AND OTHER QUESTIONS—CONCURRENCE THE ONLY SOURCE OF HARMONY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—There is a story afloat that a call for a Republican caucus had held yesterday evening lay upon the Speaker's desk yesterday to be handed to the Clerk and announced from the desk the moment the House adjourned. According to custom in such cases, but that the Speaker took the responsibility of suppressing the notice after the debate on Mr. Kelley's Thirty-three-five bill had shown how little hope there was of harmonizing the party on the currency question. The story may be groundless, but it is certain that a caucus was contemplated, and that a notice that it would be held last evening appeared in one of the city papers. What useful purpose a session of the Republican members with closed doors would serve it is impossible to imagine, unless it were to condole with each other over the dismal outlook for their party more freely than they dare in open house. No single important question pending before Congress can be mentioned upon which a caucus could secure harmonious action on the part of the Republicans, unless it should be to bury quietly the Civil Rights bill.

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS FAILS TO REACH A DECISION.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republican Senators spent about an hour and a half in caucus this afternoon on the subject of Arkansas affairs, but adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Only a few Senators expressed themselves in favor of intervention, and even those were not agreed as to the extent of the movement. Others were disposed to postpone action, and even the condition of the State did not seem to justify Congressional measures, all agreeing in representing the people generally to be satisfied with their present Government, with no cause for violent disturbance. The question of the condition of Louisiana also becoming involved, several Senators said it would be found on examination that the Government of one or two of the other Southern States had no more legal existence than that of Louisiana, and therefore there should be an investigation concerning all of them, in order to establish their validity. The expression of views separated the Senators widely from the original topic of conversation. The next caucus will be held on the call of the Chairman.

ALLEGED MISSTATEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AN APPARENT ERROR OF SEVERAL MILLIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF THE DISTRICT DEBT—SHARP CRITICISM BY REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL—ANOTHER INQUIRY TO BE MADE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The statement of the debt of the District of Columbia given in the President's message was a surprise to everybody, and recalled some of the financial reports made by the Board of Public Works during the three years of its existence, no two of which could by any means be made to agree. From all the facts that had been made public by the Commissioners and the Board of Audit, the lowest estimate of the debt was from \$20,000,000 to \$22,000,000. The President's statement, which is based on that of the District Commissioners, makes it less than \$14,000,000, or, after deducting assets, less than \$14,000,000. It is feared that those who place any faith in these figures will be greatly deceived. It is doubtful if the amount which will be collected on the special assessment certificates will ever be in excess of the eight per cent bonds which are based upon them, and for the

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF LAWS BY THE LATE REVISION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

No work to which Congress has recently given its attention has been more important than the complete revision of the laws completed last Winter. It was a work the magnitude of which no one but a lawyer who had undertaken a similar task can appreciate, and the universal testimony of those who examined it before its passage was that it was well done. Of course it did not mean that there should be no mistakes in it, but it was hoped that those that they could be easily corrected at the present session. During the recess it has been discovered that the Revised Statutes as construed by the Treasury Department make some very important changes in the rates of duties on certain articles, and it has even been suggested that some of these changes were not mistakes. Of this, however, there is no evidence. In order to lay the foundation for any corrections that may be necessary, Mr. Fernando Wood introduced a resolution yesterday calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to all changes in the tariff laws made by the revision, and it was by his consent referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SAFE BURGLARY CASES UNDER THE LATE INDICTMENT.

DER THE LATE INDICTMENT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS TO-DAY SENT A COMMUNICATION TO THE JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT INFORM-

ing him that the Government has abandoned the safe burglary cases under the late indictment, which has been pronounced a nullity by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Attorney-General regarding it, owing to the illegal constitution of the Grand Jury. The Judge, after directing the communication to be placed on file, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in these cases, and also discharged the bail of the defendants, Harrington, Whitley, and Williams. No further action will be taken at present. The abandonment of the cases is with reference only to the nullity of the late indictment, and does not affect the cause of action, as the same parties can be again indicted for the alleged offenses. It subsequently appeared that Judge McArthur, holding Criminal Court, made his order applicable, not only to the parties above mentioned, but to the other defendants, dismissing the indictment, and directing the Court to discharge them all. The next Grand Jury will be competent to indict the parties anew, but it is supposed, orally, that the Court to-day is the last that will be judicially performed in the safe burglary conspiracy case; in other words, there will not be another trial.

A SQUABBLE BETWEEN HOUSE COMMITTEES OVER THEIR WORK.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION TO-DAY, AND IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING IT REFERRED TO THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES HAVING IN CHARGE THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS UPON WHICH IT TREATED, A VERY LIVELY SCENE IS TO HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THAT COMMITTEE AND SOME OF THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY. THE LATTER DEMANDS THAT ALL MATTERS RELATING TO FINANCIAL AFFAIRS SHOULD GO TO THEIR COMMITTEE, WHILE THE MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONSIDERED THAT THE WHOLE QUESTION SHOULD REST WITH THEM. THE CONTENT BETWEEN THE TWO COMMITTEES IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN VERY ANIMATED, AND TO HAVE OCCASIONED A GOOD DEAL OF BAD FEELING. A compromise, however, was finally effected, and the result of the session was that all matters relating to the funding of greenbacks or anything else relating to the debt of the Government should go to the Ways and Means Committee, and that all subjects of the President's message relating to the currency, free banking, the resumption of specie payments, &c., should be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. The members of the Ways and Means Committee are very reluctant to accede to this arrangement, and the question as to whether their investigation into the passage of the increased Pacific Mail subsidy should be continued, it is impossible to find out.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

IN THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT TO-DAY ARGUMENT WAS RESUMED ON CASE NO. 87 AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DAMAGES, COUNSEL FOR THE GOVERNMENT TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION IN MATTERS OF PERSONAL INJURY BY ACTS RESULTING FROM THE CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE CRUISERS. GEN. ROBERTS SPOKE IN OPPOSITION. A DECISION WILL BE RENDERED IN A FEW DAYS. CASE NO. 118, INVOLVING THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP, NATURALIZATION, &c., WITH THE CASES INVOLVING THE SAME POINTS WILL BE ARGUED TO-MORROW.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLEA FOR A SUBSIDY.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE PRESIDENTS OF TWO RAILROADS—HOW THE EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT AID WILL SETTLE THE INDIAN QUESTION AND PROMOTE RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The memorial presented to Congress to-day in behalf of the Texas and Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railway Companies is signed by Thomas A. Scott and A. Pierce, Jr., as the respective Presidents of those corporations, and sets forth the following among other arguments, in favor of the enactment of the bill, whose main provisions were published last Monday. They say: "A Southern trunk line of railroad to the Pacific is a necessity, and its construction should be insured by the Government as a practical means of settling the Indian question and enabling its vast territory to be profitably inhabited and developed. The completion of this line would, it is claimed, enable the Government to move troops cheaply and rapidly, disburse with probably three-fourths of those now employed in Texas and the Southern Territories, and thus release the Government from an expenditure amounting to millions of dollars yearly; and it would moreover be of immense advantage to the nation by bringing into the market hundreds of millions of acres of good land, which are now dead property to the United States, by adding millions of population to the present number of producers and taxpayers of the country, by more than doubling, or indeed indefinitely increasing the annual yield of the precious metals in the United States by a vast increase in our revenues, to be derived from importations from Asiatic countries, by the general stimulus of production, manufactures, and trade in all the States east of the Mississippi, to supply the wants of settlers in the new regions to be traversed by the road, and by all that diversified good in the pursuit of which England, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, and Austria have spent enormous sums of money, and which will clear and put their public credit, and found their reward in the control of the commerce and trade of the world."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

The following are the only changes from last year's Senate's Standing Committee, elected to-day: Mr. Davis of West Virginia, late on the Committee of Claims, and Mr. Dennis of Maryland, on Agriculture, exchange places. Mr. Kelly of Ohio, late on the Committee of Finance, and Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, and Mr. Johnson of Virginia exchange places. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the District of Columbia Committee, and Mr. Johnson of the Post-Office Committee.

The numerous bills for the relief of frontier settlers whose crops were this year destroyed by grasshoppers were materially advanced to-day, having been referred to the Committee on Public Lands with permission to be cleared up at any time. The majority of these bills allow the settlers to leave their homes for a year without losing any of their rights under the Preemption and Homestead acts.

The President has granted pardons to be issued to-morrow to John Wilson and Jerome Wilson of South Carolina, both convicted of Ku-Klux offenses and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment in the Alabama Penitentiary and \$100 fine. They have served two years of their term.

The bridge across the Tiber, the gift of Capt. Levy of the Navy to the Government, which for some years stood in front of the President's house, has been returned from Philadelphia, where it was sent to be cleaned, and placed in the old Hall of Representatives among other statues.

Commissary of Subsistence, Bell, in rendering his account of the payment of the Montana war claims, says: "Of the total amount appropriated, namely, \$615,344, there have been disbursed \$212,225, leaving unpaid certificates in the Treasury to the amount of \$403,119."

The Secretary of War has asked for a special appropriation of \$40,000 for the protection of the banks of the Colorado River at Yuma. Depot from the action of the current. If they are not checked, great damage will be done to the public buildings.

The following appointments of postmasters have been made: O. W. Worthington, Morrisstown, N. J.; Frank West, Monticello, N. Y.; Joseph W. Yard, Robinsonville, N. J.; George H. Warren, Pointville, N. Y.

The First National Bank building, Fifth-street, being part of the estate of Jay Cooke & Company, was sold at auction to-day for \$74,000.

Col. P. M. Hunt has been appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor, with L. R. Cobb resigned.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

KING KALAKAUA AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—King Kalakaua and party arrived here from the West this afternoon. The Mayor and City Council and Gen. Ord and staff met them a few miles out of the city. The entire party were driven through the city, and left for the East at 4 o'clock. Four or five thousand people were assembled at the depot. A salute of twenty guns was fired by a battery from the barracks.

INDIAN RAID INTO WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Dec. 9.—Information has been received here of a raid of the Ute Indians into the Snake River settlements in Carbon County, Wyoming. The Indians are known as Jack's band from the Snake River Agency, Colorado, but have left their reservation to go on the war-path. The citizens of the Snake River Valley are alarmed, and propose to give the savage a warm reception.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT VON ARMIN.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS—READING OF THE INDICTMENT—EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—OPPOSITION OF COUNT VON ARMIN TO THE TRIERS GOVERNMENT—HIS WANT OF FLIABILITY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

The Times' special dispatch from Berlin says that the Count before which Count von Armin will be tried will consist of Judges Reich, Gieseler, and Osovski. Judge Reich will be President.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

The trial of Count von Armin began to-day. The court-room was densely crowded. Fifty reporters of various nationalities were present. Judge Reich announced that the Court had decided that the proceedings should be public except the reading of the documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, which includes papers of the first class mentioned in the indictment.

Herr Munkel, counsel for the defense, informed the Court that he intended to protest against the competency of this tribunal to try the case. The prosecution then read the indictment.

It accuses the Count of dereliction in his official duty, describes his age, occupation, &c., until his recall from Paris, and says that, when Prince Hohenlohe succeeded to the embassy at Paris, he found after a strict search that many documents were missing from his archives.

These documents the indictment divides into three categories: First, those which Count von Armin contains having abstracted and afterwards restored; second, those which the Count acknowledged having taken, but which, regarding them as his private property, he refused to restore; third, those which he professes to have no knowledge of. The indictment proceeds to prove the official character of all the documents, states that they were partly communications from the German Foreign Office to its representatives abroad, and partly reports of the representatives to the Foreign Office. Each document, the original of which is in possession of the Foreign Office, is numbered and entered in the official register. If some of the documents contain additions of a personal, social, or confidential nature their official character is in no wise thereby altered. The autograph letters of Prince Bismarck are not in question.

Count von Armin kept three journals of correspondence sent and received, in accordance with the regulations of the service, but during the last month of his stay at Paris secretly kept a journal with a few entries which were not entered as such in the official documents. The indictment asserts that the documents which were not entered in the official documents were not entered in the official documents, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered in the official documents, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered in the official documents.

Then follows an enumeration of the documents of the first class, and copies of the correspondence of the Foreign Office with Count von Armin, which resulted in their restoration. The indictment refutes the idea that the Count took these documents merely for the purpose of restoring them to the Foreign Office. The indictment also enumerates the documents of the second class, among which is a dispatch dated Nov. 8, 1873, asking the Count to explain a conversation which, according to a private report of Gen. Manteuffel, was held at the Count's house at Saint-Valier at Nancy that he regarded the French Government as untenable because of its policy in regard to the Eastern question, and that the Count, then a military man, would follow if France did not adopt a monarchial form of government.

Another dispatch, dated Jan. 5, 1874, admonishes Armin for neglecting to send to his Government a report on the pastoral letters of the French bishops directed against Germany.

A dispatch dated Dec. 3, 1873, in which Prince Bismarck points out that a report of von Armin upon an political situation in France is partly based on erroneous premises. This dispatch then discusses the question as to what form of government for France would be most profitable for Germany.

Other copies of dispatches follow in the enumeration of the indictment, all relating to various official reports from Count von Armin; and one dated March 4, 1874, is in reference to the direct application made by the accused to the Emperor. It complains that the Count forwarded to the Emperor an incorrect copy of a dispatch addressed to him (Armin), dated Jan. 21, 1874, and demanding that the Count should more pliancy, and a greater regard for the Emperor's instructions, of Bismarck, and adopt a less independent attitude.

The documents of the third class, appended to the indictment, comprise a memorandum of a conversation with Gen. Fleury; a dispatch respecting the position of Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, toward Germany, and a memorandum of a conversation between Orloff and Thiers.

The indictment proceeds to analyze von Armin's motives. It says that on his arrest, he alleged that the documents of the first and second class were abroad and offered to produce them if he were liberated. In consequence of the diplomatic revelations of the Vienna press, von Armin was summoned by imperial command to make a written declaration whether he was in any way connected with the publication of those revelations; also, whether he wrote and caused to be published the letter to Dr. von Döllinger which appeared in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*. Armin's reply of May 7, 1874, merely admitted he wrote the letter. In answer to further inquiry, he declared that he was not from any point of view responsible for the disclosures of the press, and was not aware who were their authors.

The prosecution opposes to these statements the letters of Hauser, the drafts of published papers found among the documents seized in the Count's residence, also the original draft of an article upon the evacuation of France in the *Kölnische Zeitung* of March 26, 1873, alluding to matters of which von Armin alone was officially cognizant. These documents were especially useful to the accused, not for his defense, but for attacks upon the policy of the Government.

The indictment concludes by charging von Armin with purposely making away with documents officially entrusted to him and with illegally appropriating the same, offenses defined by Articles 348, 350, and 73 of the Penal Code.

The prosecution announced that it would call as witnesses Gen. Manteuffel, several diplomats, officials of the Berlin Foreign Office, and members of the German Legation at Paris.

No modification of the indictment in favor of the accused was affected by the surrender of the documents which Herr Munkel handed to the Court previous to the arrest of the accused.

When the reading of the indictment was concluded, the defense offered a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, which was overruled.

The Public Prosecutor stated that the indictment prepared by the Foreign Office declared that the accused had his domicile in Berlin, and, considering the necessity of secrecy and the importance of obtaining documents, the publication of which might decide questions of peace or war, a long process to prove domicile was unavoidable. The treatment of the accused had been exceptionally mild.

The prisoner was then examined. He declared he was not guilty, and adhered to his previous statements.

The counsel for the defense argued that the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office over the accused had lapsed because he was placed on the retired list.

The Court ordered the regulations of the diplomatic service to be read. Witnesses were then examined who testified it was an Ambassador's duty to hand over the archives of the Legation to his successor.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

M. CORNE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE LEFT CENTER.

M. RANC AND OTHERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR SEATS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

M. Christophe to-day withdrew his candidacy for the Presidency of the Left Center in the Assembly, and M. Corne was chosen for that position by a vote of 58 against 10. By this action the unity of the Left Center is restored.

The Assembly to-day passed a resolution formally unseating Deputies Ranc and Melville-Blancourt, who have been condemned to death in contumacious participation in the Commune.

ONE SCANDAL SILENCED.

MOULTON'S LIBEL ON MISS PROCTOR WITHDRAWN.

A RETRACTION AND APOLOGY IN OPEN COURT—GEN. BUTLER MAKES THE APOLOGY—DAMAGES AMOUNTING TO COSTS CLAIMED AND ALLOWED—THE SUIT SETTLED—UNCONFIRMED RUMORS OF THE COMPROMISE OF THE OTHER SUITS AND QUASHING OF THE INDICTMENTS.

Unconfirmed rumors have lately circulated to the effect that all the suits growing out of the Beecher Scandal in Brooklyn would shortly be settled, and the whole of the scandalous stories be set at rest. Yesterday one of these suits was thus settled finally, and the rumor confirmed to this extent, no more. Francis D. Moulton, through his counsel, ex-Judge William Fullerton, yesterday withdrew the charges lately made by him against Miss Edna Dean Proctor, and subsequently Gen. Butler, the counsel for Mr. Moulton, who had advised the publication of the libel, made the required apology before a referee of the Court. The lady disclaimed any desire to recover exemplary damages, and by agreement the sum allowed her was only the costs of the litigation, amounting to \$4,375, which Mr. Moulton will at once pay. Although the settlement was privately arranged between the counsel on Tuesday night it was publicly consummated in court. The only remark having any significant reference to the other suits, or bearing upon the rumors of their settlement, was a declaration of Gen. Butler's in effect that, while admitting they had not any proof of the libel on Miss Proctor, they did not say that it was not told them by Mr. Beecher. This would seem to set at rest as incorrect the rumors of a general compromise. Diligent inquiry last evening in various quarters failed to elicit any trustworthy evidence of a wholesale surrender on the part of those making the charges against Mr. Beecher. No actual demonstration of the purpose with regard to the other suits can be had until the Tilton case comes up on Monday next.

MISS PROCTOR'S JUSTIFICATION.

A WITHDRAWAL OF ALL CHARGES DEMANDED AND MADE IN OPEN COURT BY EX-JUDGE FULLERTON—GEN. BUTLER AS THE COUNSEL WHO ADVISED MOULTON TO MAKE THE STATEMENT APOLOGIZES BEFORE THE REFEREE—COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF THE CASE BY MOULTON—MISS PROCTOR DECLINES TO RECEIVE MORE THAN HER COSTS AS DAMAGES.

Nearly a week ago reports, at the time uncorroborated, reached THE TRIBUNE Office that a compromise had been or was about to be made of all the scandalous suits and indictments, by which all litigation would be stopped and amicable relations restored. The full statement is still unconfirmed; but on Tuesday evening, after the adjournment of the Tilton case, the counsel of Francis D. Moulton, in the civil suit begun by Miss Proctor, made overtures of settlement of that suit, and in accordance with the agreement then made, the whole matter was yesterday settled and concluded forever. It was insisted upon by Miss Proctor that the withdrawal of the libel and apology should be in full and open court; that Moulton should make an affidavit that he knew nothing of his own knowledge derogatory to Miss Proctor's character, and that the libel was made wholly upon hearsay; and that Moulton should pay all the costs of the litigation. Miss Proctor declined to receive any pecuniary damages beyond the costs of the action. In order not to make the Court an unwilling party to the prearranged settlement, it was further agreed that Benjamin D. Silliman should be selected as referee, and that Miss Proctor should be allowed to testify before him fully relative to all her relations with Mr. Beecher, and to submit two letters bearing on the only differences ever existing between her and Mr. Beecher.

This whole programme was carried out yesterday in a manner so perfectly rehearsed as to deceive a casual looker on in courts into the belief that it was all in sober earnestness. Once Mr. Tracy, who was clearly a little elated at his victory, allowed his grim sense of humor to get the better of him, and dryly suggested to Mr. Fullerton that Judge Noah Davis (who lately fined Mr. Fullerton for contempt in the conduct of the Tweed case) be the Referee. And only this once did Mr. Fullerton overact his solemn and serious part of the chief apologist by pretending indignation at what he doubtless felt inclined to laugh at, as Tracy was inwardly doing.

The Court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, and Judge Woodruff came from his private room looking as pleasant as usual. The Clerk, B. Lincoln Benedict, made the usual formal opening, dwelling with more than ordinary seriousness on the words, "Hear ye, hear ye," and cutting the rest off with a haughty. The Clerk called the list of jurors, and Judge Woodruff then absented as promptly as if court was seriously sitting. And then followed the interesting proceedings detailed below, and the play agreed upon was played out to the end, and the withdrawal of the libel made in open court.

The scene was witnessed by a large crowd of people, who were evidently surprised at the unexpected result of the case. About a dozen ladies were present in the court-room; they were the same who appeared in a few days ago as Miss Proctor's witnesses; and evidently the secret of the settlement of the libel had before then been intrusted to them. Miss Proctor, dressed in black silk, only slightly veiled, came into the room accompanied by her brother, a great, stalwart, broad-shouldered man, who has remained in the city several weeks, waiting and working for his sister's vindication. Miss Proctor, during the whole session of nearly an hour, strove vainly to hide the nervousness she felt at being the center of so many coldly scrutinizing eyes. She moved about restlessly, occasionally smiled mechanically when spoken to by her brother, who, seeing her agitation, made opportunities to speak cheerfully. She seldom raised her eyes from the ground; then it was only to look round for a second and again bend her head very low. She looked at none of the speakers, and when Mr. Tracy and Mr. Van Cett, her counsel, consulted a moment over the proposition of reference as if they were new to them, she did not regard them, and they made no reference of the matter to her. Among other persons in the court-room at the time were Charles Storrs, Dudley Field, Judge Moore, U. S. District-Attorney Tenney and his assistants Hoxie and Hall, Gen. Slocum, John L. Hill, Samuel D. Morris, Gen. Pryor, Henry M. Cleveland, and scores of other prominent Plymouth members. Mr. Ovington came in early and sat near a brother of Henry C. Bowen, and Mr. Woodruff, Moulton's partner, sat near Mr. Murray of Plymouth Church.

The reports which had been published of Mr. Moulton's illness also proved to be part of the programme, doubtless to excuse him from appearing in the Court-room. No affidavit or even positive assurance of his illness was presented in court, and last evening he was in his palfrey as cheerful as a man could well be under the circumstances of his signal failure to sustain the most serious of his charges against Mr. Beecher.

The only hitch in the performance was the failure of the lawyers to have the order drawn for immediate confirmation by the Judge. Mr. Van Cett and Mr. Broadhead had to retire to Judge S. D. Morris's office, where they drew up the order, while, in an adjoining room, Morris and his client, Mr. Tilton, consulted, if silent gazing at each other can be considered such. Mr. Tilton evidently knew of Moulton's surrender the night before, and did not make his appearance on the field when hostilities were declared ended. The order was soon drawn and confirmed in Court, and the business with the referee began.

During these proceedings in court Gen. Butler re-

THE FAMINE IN ANGORA.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS GIVEN FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INHABITANTS BY THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

The Sultan has given \$100,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken inhabitants of Angora. The prospects there, however, are improving. The prices of provisions have been reduced, and agriculture is reviving.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

INVITATIONS ACCEPTED BY SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS, WITH CERTAIN RESERVATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

Several Governments, including that of France, have sent favorable replies, with certain reservations, to the invitation of the Czar to take part in the International Law Conference to be held here.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE ON THE BRITISH COASTS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

A gale of great violence prevails on the British coast to-day. Several marine disasters have already been reported, some involving loss of life.

A large vessel, supposed to be the Henry Cook, from Quebec for Shields, has been totally wrecked, and 15 of her crew drowned.

Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool, and several have been wrecked at Seaham.

The gale has also caused much damage to houses and other property on shore.

LATER.—Intelligence of disasters on the coast by the gale to-day continues to be received. At many places the wind howl with unprecedented violence. The brig *Sailor*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Liverpool, was driven ashore on Point Lynas, and became a total wreck. The crew was saved.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LARGEST PRINTING-HOUSE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

Danel's printing-house in Lille, the largest establishment of that kind in France, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$300,000.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

AN INSURGENT ATTACK ON SAN AUGUSTIN RE-PULED.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—A large force of insurgents attacked the village of San Augustin in the Holguin District on the night of the 2nd of November. After a fight, which lasted for an hour, the attacking party was repulsed by the firing from the forts. Several huts were sacked by the insurgents.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Disraeli is at the village of Bournemouth, in the county of Hants. To-day he refused to see a deputation which requested an audience, and remarked that his absence from London would probably be prolonged.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—An anonymous letter, signed Minighetti, refuting Bishop Dupanloup's charges against the Italian Government, is published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a proser, and declares that the Pope is a man of great energy and will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, in the course of his address to the Master Cutlers at Sheffield said: "I see by the returns of your own Government that during the past year the aggregate of imports and exports with the United States upon the part of Great Britain amounted to \$100,000,000."

After the speech of Lord Derby on the 20th November defending the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, already received by cable, the Earl of Carnarvon, British Colonial Secretary, made a speech to the same effect.

In the course of this speech the Earl of Carnarvon said: "This treaty is not a concluded treaty, as seems to be the opinion of some. It is merely a draft treaty, and has been signed in relation to diplomatic affairs as a stand-by very much in the nature of a draft treaty."

It expresses agreement on the part of the contracting powers to certain general principles, but it leaves many details open to revision. In these matters there is more to be considered. I should point out that, while on the one hand there have been expressed as the operation of the treaty upon particular branches of industry in this country, in the United States corresponding fears have been expressed, fears of what may ensue after being brought into competition with English goods. Of course it must be taken with certain allowances, but it should not be lost sight of. It shows at all events that our apprehensions are not met with equal apprehensions in the United States, and the apprehensions here are of a contradictory nature to those entertained here. In conclusion, I think it fair to mention that this draft treaty was brought to our attention by the Canadian Government, and it seems to me that it